

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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Sole of Nebraska, Douglas County, 1905.
C. C. Rosewater, general manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of May, 1906, was as follows:

1.	36,270	18.	31,540
2.	33,520	19.	31,520
3.	31,570	20.	31,500
4.	31,530	21.	32,270
5.	32,320	22.	30,950
6.	30,650	23.	31,920
7.	31,520	24.	31,900
8.	31,500	25.	31,900
9.	31,650	26.	32,490
10.	32,250	27.	31,500
11.	30,500	28.	31,970
12.	31,700	29.	31,740
13.	31,520	30.	31,520
		31.	31,910

Total 980,570

Less unsold copies 10,884

Net total sales 969,686

Daily average 31,570

C. C. ROSEWATER,

General Manager.

Subscribed to my presence and sworn to before me this 4th day of June, 1906.

(Seal) M. HUNGATE,

Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

Commissioner Neill seems to be a "standpatter" of no uncertain sort.

Fortunately Iowa is a little too far north for lynchings to be fashionable.

State legislators who saved the Louisiana capitol building from fire can at least point with pride to this part of their record.

Russian officers who served in Asia can paraphrase Admiral Sigbee's remarks to the effect that there is "trouble enough to go around."

At this distance it is hard to see whether Chief Clerk Boyer was discharged because he took rebates or because he told about them.

The next deal will have to include an arbitration commission to carry on negotiations between the democratic mayor and the democratic council.

The comparative ease with which John Mitchell settled the coal strike in Missouri causes wonder as to why the same methods do not prevail in Ohio.

A man has been arrested for falsely representing himself to be a Denver policeman. He should be able to escape punishment on an insanity plea.

Five of the candidates filed in the interest of father-in-law's candidacy for the senate are employees of the World-Herald or relatives of its proprietor. Keep it in the family.

Pennsylvania state constabulary seem more anxious to justify their employment than to preserve the peace—not an uncommon thing with men who draw salaries because of trouble.

And now it is whispered unofficially that the water works appraisement may be expected before the end of this month. On this subject, however, the people of Omaha are from Missouri.

The circus license ordinance will have to be doctored up again. The revised draft should be made more specific and tell exactly how many free tickets each inmate of the city hall is entitled to.

One of the holdup men whose crime resulted in the death of Street Car Conductor Flury has been sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. A few examples like this should put a decided damper on the holdup business.

The statement that Speaker Cannon may not be a candidate for the presidency for fear that he may be called old is the first intimation that the speaker fears anything—but perhaps he is really reaching the age when all men develop caution.

The appropriation made by the last legislature to pay wolf bounties has been exhausted. It takes neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet to see that the wolf bounty claims will be entered in big figures in the next legislative appropriation sheet.

Nebraska populists have an opportunity to make a strike by calling their state convention in advance of the democratic state convention and naming a populist ticket for the democrats to endorse. If they wait for the democrats to act first they may be sure that their candidates will constitute merely a populist tail to the democratic kite.

INSPECTION LEGISLATION IMPERATIVE.

That there will be national legislation for extending and perfecting inspection of meat and meat products and the places and processes of their preparation so far as interstate and foreign commerce is concerned, is now seen to be necessary and inevitable. Public sentiment is all one way on the general proposition, and those who are engaged in the slaughter and packing industries profess willingness to have larger and stricter regulations. Obviously, the impression in the public mind at home and abroad requires such legislation as a purely business necessity for rehabilitating and preserving the market for our meats, if for no other reason.

It is, of course, a legislative function, and the president, by his message transmitting the report of the special investigators who examined conditions at the Chicago packing houses, has signally emphasized the responsibility of congress. This was merely in addition to the fact that the Beveridge bill for amplified inspection and regulation had passed the senate as a rider to the sundry civil appropriation and was already before the house. The president, on the representations in the report of his agents, simply urges immediate legislation.

As the case stands the Chicago packing interests challenge the correctness of many of those statements and object positively to some of the features of the pending Beveridge bill as unnecessary, impractical, burdensome and injurious to packing and related industries, including especially live stock. These interests, although they are not the only ones to be considered, are of vast and vital importance, and it will be agreed on all hands that they are worthy of the serious attention which congress is disposed to give to them in the preparation of a measure in line with the president's recommendation.

But there is no getting away from the imperative necessity of evolving a system of inspection so thorough and comprehensive as to set the public mind at rest regarding that vast portion of the food supply which comes through the packing houses. Under existing conditions it is especially incumbent on the packing interests to co-operate to this end, making it clear to the world that they are pursuing no ulterior or merely obstructive purpose. And in any event matters have come to such a pass that congress must settle the question at this session if only to protect the meat and live stock industries from further damage.

THE SENATE AND THE CANAL.

The prospect of a dead-set between the two branches of congress regarding the Panama canal is especially exasperating at this time when the state of affairs on the isthmus is becoming critical. Nothing less can be foreseen by the threats reported from Washington to attach in the senate a sea-level requirement to the bill carrying the appropriation for canal work for the ensuing year.

Until congress met no one dreamed that the question of a sea-level canal would be seriously raised even in the senate canal committee, and even after it had returned a majority report in favor of that type the general belief was that the senate would decide against it. That belief now appears to have been incorrect. Beyond question the house stands with the administration for a canal with locks. An appropriation rider requiring a sea-level canal could not, therefore, be construed otherwise than as a direct slap at the president and as originating in hostility to the successful prosecution of canal construction. Its first effect would be to precipitate an arduous struggle between the house and the senate.

Meantime the canal authorities are reiterating their warnings that congressional delay has gone as far as it can go without bringing actual work on the isthmus to a standstill. Senators, before they push this matter to the last extreme, should realize that they will be held by the country to a strict responsibility for the consequences.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICANS.

All reports, whether from friendly or hostile sources, agree that the recent Pennsylvania republican convention was of an unprecedented character in that state, being free from machine dictation and registering the liberate judgment of the party at large. In no state in the union has boss autocracy gone to greater lengths or more ruthlessly imposed upon the people both tickets and platforms predetermined by those in control of party organization.

It is significant that Pennsylvania newspapers, commenting on the contrasting conditions of this year's convention, very generally declare that those days are over, and point out that in its proceedings and results no club was brandished, no delegate driven against his will, no cut and dried program rammed through. These statements are strongly corroborated by the result, for whatever may be said as to the ticket, which is of more immediate local concern, there has nowhere been expression of more progressive republicanism than is contained in the Pennsylvania platform. Though more elaborate than state platforms usually are expected to be, it takes advanced ground on all vital issues, evading and temporizing with none, and is especially strong not merely in general commendation of the president's policy, but in specific approval of its salient points, with special emphasis upon his attitude towards public control of great corporations and cognate questions.

Such a showing in the great state

of Pennsylvania is by itself a most

notable and conspicuous sign at this juncture when the nationwide struggle is commencing in the congressional and state legislative districts which will determine whether President Roosevelt is to be sustained during the last half of his term of office. It ought to move his supporters in other states to bestir themselves to make sure that no failure come through their default.

ANOTHER TRADE EXCURSION.

The commercial club is arranging for another trade excursion to cover for the most part Nebraska territory, which looks exclusively to Omaha as the commercial metropolis. The success of the projected excursion is, of course, assured in advance, but the degree of success will depend more or less upon the number of local jobbers and manufacturers who participate in it.

The trade excursion has become part of the regular machinery of our commercial club for enlarging the sphere of Omaha's business activity. Nothing else has been found that so well serves the purpose of keeping our captains of commerce in close personal touch with the demands of the territory to whose patronage they cater.

The result of this cultivated friendship is seen in our gratifying industrial statistics, indicating steadily increasing sales, and in the unprecedented growth of the jobbing business which has forced a practical reconstruction of Omaha's wholesale district to provide the necessary accommodations.

The tide of our trade expansion, however, has not reached its height, but continues to swell, and one big factor in the movement is conceded to be the periodic trade excursions as conducted under the auspices of the club with growing popularity both here at home and among our commercial customers.

The steady increase of the trust funds in the custody of the state treasurer emphasizes again the necessity of modifying the provisions of the constitution governing the investment of these monies. The constitution limits the investment securities to United States and state bonds and bonds of counties in this state, the result being a forced purchase of bonds of far-away states because of inability to get enough county bonds and state warrants to keep the money at home. Many of the investments of these trust funds are maturing and before the time for reinvestment comes the authorized securities should be enlarged to include properly secured municipal and school district bonds of Nebraska cities and school districts.

The courts will be asked to determine in a test case whether the clerk of the district court for Douglas county is entitled to retain the fees paid him as head of the insanity board or should account for them to the county along with other fees of his office. We were under the impression that this point had been raised in another county and settled by a court decision. How many test cases are required to find out what the law is on this point?

There is nothing new in the announcement that Senator Millard is opposed to the nomination of a senator in convention. Senator Millard has been consistently opposed to convention nomination from the first and has not disclosed his opposition to it. The republicans of the state, however, have struck out along this line and it is doubtful if they can be swerved from it at this stage of the game.

The testimony of a Pennsylvania railroad man that rebates ceased when the "community of interests" was established is simply another way of saying that by combination the railroads were able to levy all the traffic would bear.

Delegates to the republican state convention in Iowa are fortunate in maintaining interest to the last since the candidates are not certain of the result and some delegates seem to be still in doubt as to their own votes.

Native Sons of the Golden West may not boast of the unconquerable spirit of California since San Francisco is driven to ask congressional aid in floating bonds. Charleston and Galveston have a prouder record.

Liberty Gets a Boost.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
Something has been gained for liberty in Russia. The newspapers are full of open letters from infuriated citizens protesting against the policy of the government and calling attention to the imbecility of the czar.

An Old Story.

Kansas City Journal.
Still, the indorsement of Bryan by the Missouri democracy is not particularly significant. The Missouri democrats have been enthusiastic for Bryan before-in years when they could deliver the electoral vote of the state to him.

The Finish at Bottom.

Pittsburgh Dispatch.
Invention having provided battleships to crush the foe, torpedoes to blow up battleships, destroyers to destroy the torpedoes, submarines to wipe out the destroyers, with all the rest, and finally a machine to send the submarines to a still lower depth, it gives the impression that the entire shooting match is predestined to destruction.

Side Helps in Publicity.

Boston Transcript.
Wendell Phillips' remark that we live under a government of the daily newspapers ought to be amended so as to include the novel with a cause. Upon Sinclair can now claim to have some voice in the government, to say nothing of Ida T. Bell, whose book, not in the form of fiction, doubtless hastened the Standard Oil investigation.

EDWARD ROSEWATER FOR SENATOR.

New Combination Needed.
School for Lancers died.
And now Charles J. Greene has pulled out of the senatorial race at Omaha and left the field to Rosewater, as Millard is out of it by force of necessity. Unless some combination is made to down The Bee editor, he will have Douglas county behind him and have a big chance of landing that senatorial prize in the state convention.

With Roosevelt Principles.

Stanton Pickett (rep.).
The announcement of Edward Rosewater as a candidate for United States senator has met with favorable comment by the press of the state. In our opinion Mr. Rosewater is the ablest man so far announced as a candidate. We are not particularly interested in any one candidate, but hope the convention will see fit to nominate a man with Roosevelt principles and enough nerve and brain to make them known.

How to Be Wise.

Fullerton New Journal (dem.).
It is Rosewater against the field and wise ones are placing their money on Rosey.

Fight Narrowing Down.

Nebraska Advertiser (rep.).
The fight for the United States senatorship in the republican party seems to have narrowed down to Attorney General Norris Brown and Edward Rosewater, editor of The Omaha Bee, both representing the anti-railroad sentiment.

Republican's Ablest Representative.

Weeping War Herald (rep.).
The friends of Attorney General Norris Brown are making every effort to secure for him the support of republicans for United States senator and it would appear that Mr. Brown has a very good following and is considered in every way worthy the office. The Herald could not say a word against such a selection, but our choice would be E. Rosewater, for the reason that we believe him to be the ablest man in Nebraska, and representing the great principles of republicanism.

How It Looks from Afar.

Blue Springs Sentinel (rep.).
It looks now as though the Douglas county delegation in the next legislative would be a unit in supporting Editor Rosewater for the United States senate.

Quotes Opinion from Omaha.

Editorial Union (ind.).
The opinion from Omaha appears to be that in the Douglas county contest with Crounse, Rosewater will, to use a very comprehensive expression of a venerable Gage county statesman, "eat him up raw."

Clearing the Track.

John L. Webster of Omaha, who has been a candidate for United States senator, has withdrawn from the race and says that he will not be a candidate at this time. He, like Charles Greene and G. W. Wattles probably saw that his efforts in getting the cover of The Bee for his long association with Rosewater of the Omaha Bee was making such a good showing for the place.

Climb into the Bandwagon.

Plainview Republican (rep.).
Of the 75 republican newspapers published in Nebraska 100 at the outset in favor of Edward Rosewater for United States senator, fifteen for Millard, five for Webster and thirty for Norris Brown. The remainder are waiting for the band wagon. It looks like Rosewater against the field.

Factor to Be Reckoned With.

John L. Webster has withdrawn from the senatorial race, leaving the Douglas county field clear to Edward Rosewater. It is hardly possible that the opposition to Mr. Rosewater can bring out a candidate who can make any headway against the current now running so strongly in his favor. It is therefore a certainty that the Rosewater candidacy is a decided factor to be reckoned with, and that the choice of the republican state convention will lie between him and Norris Brown.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

New York makes little effort to conceal its amusement over the exposure of Hearst's petition factory. Meanwhile the fellows who confessed to forging 3,000 names in the cause of reform.

Republican politicians of New York state are discussing the availability of Governor Higgins, Charles E. Hughes, Senator Bracken and Senator Stevens for the nomination for governor this fall. The democrats are mulling over D. Cady Herriek, Justice William C. Gaynor and William R. Hearst and Mayor Adam of Buffalo.

The average age of the nine justices of the supreme court of the United States is a fraction over 65 years, two being 73, one 70, one 68, one 66, one 63, one 61 and the junior 57. Justice Brown retires at 70. If he succeeds him at 48 the average will be somewhat reduced, but it will be made up in avoidable.

Jersey justice crooks the hinges of the knee occasionally. Thirteen freeholders and former freeholders of Ocean county have been lectured and fined \$100 and costs each for malfeasance in office. The judge who imposed this liberal penalty explained that the thirteen were men of high standing and had already suffered the penalty of indictment.

A New York republican went to Washington to see about the transaction of a piece of public business. As he once lived in Ohio, he called on senator Dick and asked his assistance. "But why do you come to me?" asked Dick. "Why not enlist the services of the senators from New York?" "We have no senators from New York," was the solemn answer.

Oliver Hazard Perry Belmont, traction magnate of New York, Moses Wetmore and Senator Stone, Missourians, have undertaken to provide a \$100,000 welcome for Colonel Bryan when he lands in New York. The old-time "dollar dinner" has been cut out of the program, the managers assuming that a man of Mr. Bryan's conservative tendencies deserves something near the swell standards.

Concerning the junior senator from Massachusetts a correspondent writes: "Crane slips silently about with his quiet smile, smoothing down difficulties and rubbing the fur on the animals the right way. His motto is, 'Blessed are the peacemakers'; and his patron saint is Henry Clay, who was well known in his day as 'the compromiser.' What Crane really ought to be is chief justice of an international court of arbitration. There would be no more war."

The New York Sun says: "Horace Boies, for years familiarly known as 'Uncle Ned,' democratic governor of Iowa for two terms, from 1890 to 1894, is now, at 79, living on his farm at Waterloo, serene and comfortable as you please. Mr. Boies received sixty-one votes for president on the first ballot in the national convention which in 1896 nominated Mr. Bryan. Mr. Boies was formerly a republican, but left that party because of his opposition to its tariff policy. The last office for which Mr. Boies was a candidate was for congressman, Third district of Iowa, in 1895, and he was defeated.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

One of several reasons advanced in explaining the growing discontent of educated people of India against alien government is that the prevailing system of education, necessarily English, inculcates principles of nationhood. An English professor in an Indian college accounts for it in this way: "The answer which almost all Indians give to the question, 'What has the English literature taught you?' is that it has taught them liberty to think for themselves; it has freed them from slavery to authority. This, perhaps, is not the lesson which a German or a Spaniard would extract from English literature, for the value and suggestiveness of any new idea depends largely upon the previously existing stock to which it is conjoined; but the intellectual antecedents of the Indians were such that this idea more than any other appeared to him novel and suggestive. The characteristic of all Indian teachers in the past, whether of Hindu or Mohammedan, has been reverence for authority. The young scholar has been taught to justify his view by citing a great pundit or mahatma, and when he had elected to follow a certain school of thought, it was sheer blasphemy to question the teaching of any of its great masters. With such antecedents it is not surprising that the most wonderful and illuminating idea in English literature should have been the freedom and independence to which then, they found themselves suddenly introduced into a world in which independent private judgment was a duty, and the conscious exercise of it a virtue."

It is said that the new Russian minister of foreign affairs, M. Ivolasky, was among those who did their best to avert the disastrous war between Russia and Japan. His Paris correspondent of the London Times relates an incident, for the truth of which he vouches, which occurred when M. Ivolasky represented Russia in Japan before his transfer to Copenhagen and during M. Witte's tour of inspection of the Manchurian railway. While working at Dairen when M. Ivolasky, in agreement with the Japanese statesman, Count Ito, sounded him as to whether he would not also visit Japan. Mr. Ivolasky and his government were prepared, if he would do so, to place at his disposal the residence quarters used only for the accommodation of foreign royalty. The plan conceived by M. Ivolasky and approved by the emperor of Japan and his advisers was to bring about a modus vivendi with Russia which should avert all danger of war and create normal and friendly relations between the two countries. Without the extension of any formal invitation, the idea was communicated to M. Witte. His answer was a refusal couched in cool terms, leaving no doubt as to the unfavorable reply that would be received from St. Petersburg if any such proposal were officially made. This incident, adds the correspondent, has considerable importance in connection with M. Ivolasky's appointment as minister for foreign affairs.

Two hundred and seventeen architects from almost every country in the world are competing for the competition with designs for Mr. Carnegie's "Palace of Peace" at The Hague, within the walls of which future tribunals will attempt to settle international disputes, suggest disarmaments, and make peace inevitable. Not fewer than 800 paintings were sent in. The result of the contest, as already announced in the cable dispatches, was that the first prize had been awarded to M. Cordonnier for his design, which appears to be a splendidly executed conception of the style of the chateau of northern France.

By the acceptance of his design M. Cordonnier will receive \$5,000. His drawing shows the main building flanked by high towers, two of which are at each end of the facade. The chief feature of the interior will be a magnificent "Hall of Arbitration," where, it is hoped by the disciples of Bloch and Carnegie, the fate of nations may be tranquilly decided.

M. Cordonnier is 52 years of age and has had a most distinguished career. He designed the Pasteur Institute, Paris, the Hotel de Ville at Dunkirk, and, among 170 competitors, won the first prize in the international contest for the Stock exchange at Amsterdam.

At a recent French cabinet council, held at the Elysee, it was decided to order a judicial inquiry into the circumstances of a complaint submitted to the ministry, regarding an alleged infringement of the liberty of labor. About 1,200 hands engaged in a steel foundry at Villersput, in the department of Meurthe et Moselle, were dismissed, and a list of their names was forwarded to the managers of the "Hall of Arbitration," where, it is hoped by the disciples of Bloch and Carnegie, the fate of nations may be tranquilly decided.

The British premier is an adept at "jolly" delegations that visit him in support of the various causes they have at heart, but there is no reason to doubt his sincerity in assuring the delegation of 40 women suffragists that he heartily advocated in principle the cause they advocated, and that personally he regarded women as no less qualified to exercise the right to vote than the men. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, in this statement, probably reflected the predominant sentiment of the liberal party, which naturally finds in the woman suffrage idea something theoretically in harmony with the liberal tradition. The premier gave much dissatisfaction, however, to the delegation by declining to make this extension of the franchise a part of the government's working program. He would commit himself no farther than to say that the cause would probably triumph in England before many years had passed.

A bill for the regulation of advertisements which met with favor in the English House of Lords last year has just been introduced into the Commons, amended only by extension of the period of grace to five years. The bill is on the same principle as the legislation in some parts of the United States for the protection of parks and park entrances, but is more comprehensive, authorizing local authorities to restrict advertisements "which might affect injuriously the amenities of a park or pleasure ground, or might disfigure the natural beauties of a landscape."

Amazing Pretenders.

Europe is shocked at the revelations of rottenness in American business operations. Of course, the business morality of Europe has been of childlike purity and innocence in its nature, and scandal in financial circles is a thing unknown.

RAILROAD VERSUS IRRIGATION.

Policy Outlined in Recent Decision by the President.
New York Tribune.

The vast irrigation projects of the national government have given rise to legal questions of some intricacy, and the whole subject of water rights in the sparsely watered regions of the west is one of great importance. A recent decision made by President Roosevelt in regard to the respective claims of the reclamation service and of private enterprises is worthy of attention as indicating the policy to be pursued in the future.

One of the most extensive and important items of the reclamation program has been the execution of the Kremmling reservoir project, involving the construction of a dam in Gore canyon of the Grand river, Colorado, the water thus impounded to be used for the irrigation of lands in California and Arizona, 1,200 miles away. The canyon was reserved for reclamation purposes after the enterprise of David H. Moffatt and associates for the building of a railroad from Denver to Salt Lake City had been launched. The securing of a right-of-way through the canyon was not absolutely essential to the success of the railroad building project, but it was so important that the projectors have for four years been fighting the government's plans for reserving the canyon for reclamation purposes. In view of the fact that there was no money available for the building of the Kremmling reservoir and no likelihood of obtaining any for several years, Judge Hallett of the United States circuit court decided that the Interior department had no good reason for withholding its consent to the construction of a railroad through the canyon. Secretary Hitchcock appealed from the decision, and after listening to the arguments of the Colorado capitalists who are interested in the railroad the president ordered the appeal dismissed.

His grounds for such action are that the development by the railroad of a great coal bearing district in Colorado is of more importance than the irrigation of territory outside of that state, especially since the irrigation project would have to wait an indefinite number of years for even a beginning, whereas a considerable part of the work on the railroad has already been done. In these great irrigation projects, besides, consideration must be had for jealousies between different states. At this distance, it seems as if the claims of Colorado would have had ground for complaint against the reclamation service if the original opposition to the building of the railroad through Gore canyon had been persisted in.

Good Results from Agitation.

Chicago News.
In the matter of carelessness regarding food supply America's record is probably as bad as that of any first-rate producing nation, but the reformatory work now begun is likely to be far-reaching. If properly carried on, it promises to put the business of food preparation on a scientific and sanitary basis, not only here, but abroad. If in place of our haphazard methods of manufacture and our happy-go-lucky system of inspection we substitute a scientific system of procedure there is likely to be a raising of standards in the matter of food supply throughout the world, with consequent benefit to the human race everywhere.

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It's always a favorite; wear it any time or anywhere, it's always right.

Look out for poor serge suits--there's lots of them.

A poor serge suit is an abomination. The serge must be right and the tailoring must be right--take no risks.

If you come to us for your serge suit you will be in safe hands:

Suits: \$15, \$18, \$20, \$25; guaranteed Soft Shirts, Underwear, Hosiery, Belts and Straw Hats to go with the suits.

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GET A PIANO

That You'll Be Proud of

That's what most people intend to do when they buy, but many find to their sorrow that they have been deceived. Sometimes it's the necessity of our friend, the dealer, to sell only the one make of piano he represents of the one he must push because that particular factory dominates his business. Again it's a dealer who doesn't care for you, but cares only for the amount of money he can make and considers it a trick well turned to charge you \$100 more for the piano than he would for someone else. Or it may be that he is paying some would-be friend of yours a commission to recommend a piano which he is selling for more than it's worth because of the commission. These are some of the unhealthy things in the piano trade which in the end make you dissatisfied with the piano you buy.

The Hospe plan of one price and no commission is a benefit and insures to each customer the very best and most desirable instrument for the money paid, and the further advantage that no piano will be misrepresented.

We sell \$200 pianos for \$145

We sell \$250 pianos for \$190

We sell \$300 pianos for \$225

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We Do Proof Piano Tuning, \$2.50.